AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the

application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. A method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material comprising:

processing, with a developer in which a solution physical development arises, the silver halide

photosensitive material containing at least one compound selected from the group consisting of

compounds of the following types 1 to 4:

(Type 1)

a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a one-

electron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation product is capable of

releasing further two or more electrons accompanying a subsequent bond cleavage reaction;

(Type 2)

a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a one-

electron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation product is capable of

releasing further one electron accompanying a subsequent carbon-carbon bond cleavage reaction,

and the compound having, in its molecule, two or more groups adsorptive to silver halide;

(Type 3)

a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a one-

electron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation product is capable of

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releasing further one or more electrons after going through a subsequent bond forming reaction; and

(Type 4)

a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a oneelectron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation product is capable of releasing further one or more electrons after going through a subsequent intramolecular ring cleavage reaction.

2. (original): The method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material according to claim 1, wherein the compound of type 1 is represented by the allowing general formula (1-1) or (1-2), the compound of type 2 is represented by the following general formula (2), the compound of type 3 is represented by the following general formula (3), and the compound of type 4 is represented by the following general formula (4-1) or (4-2):

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RED<sub>3</sub>—L<sub>3</sub>—Y<sub>3</sub> (3)

$$R_{44}$$
  $R_{43}$  (4-1)

 $R_{40}$   $R_{42}$   $R_{41}$   $R_{49}$   $R_{48}$   $R_{45}$   $R_{46}$   $R_{45}$   $R_{46}$   $R_{45}$   $R_{46}$ 

wherein in the general formula (1-1), RED<sub>11</sub> represents a reducing group;  $L_{11}$  represents a split-off group;  $R_{112}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and  $R_{111}$  represents a group of nonmetallic atoms capable of forming a cyclic structure corresponding to a tetrahydro form, hexahydro form or octahydro form of a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring (including an aromatic heterocycle) together with the carbon atom (C) and RED<sub>11</sub>,

wherein in the general formula (1-2), RED<sub>12</sub> and L<sub>12</sub> have the same meanings as those of RED<sub>11</sub> and L<sub>11</sub> of the general formula (1-1), respectively; each of R<sub>121</sub> and R<sub>122</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or substituent capable of substituting on the carbon atom; and ED<sub>12</sub> represents an electron-donating group, wherein the groups R<sub>121</sub> and RED<sub>12</sub>, the groups R<sub>121</sub> and R<sub>122</sub>, or the groups ED<sub>12</sub> and RED<sub>12</sub> may be bonded with each other to thereby form a cyclic structure,

wherein in the general formula (2),  $RED_2$  has the same meaning as that of  $RED_{12}$  of the general formula (1-2);  $L_2$  represents a split-off group; and each of  $R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent, wherein  $RED_2$  and  $R_{21}$  may be bonded with each other to thereby

form a cyclic structure, provided that the compound represented by the general formula (2) is a

compound having, in its molecule, two or more groups adsorptive to silver halide,

wherein in the general formula (3), RED<sub>3</sub> has the same meaning as RED<sub>12</sub> of the general

formula (1-2); Y<sub>3</sub> represents a reactive group having a carbon-carbon double bond moiety or a

carbon-carbon triple bond moiety, which moiety being capable of forming a new bond by

reacting with a one-electron oxidized RED<sub>3</sub>, and L<sub>3</sub> represents a linking group that links between

RED<sub>3</sub> and  $Y_3$ ,

wherein in the general formulae (4-1) and (4-2), each of RED<sub>41</sub> and RED<sub>42</sub> has the same

meaning as RED<sub>12</sub> of the general formula (1-2); each of R<sub>40</sub> to R<sub>44</sub> and R<sub>45</sub> to R<sub>49</sub> represents a

hydrogen atom or substituent; and in the general formula (4-2), Z<sub>42</sub> represents -CR<sub>420</sub>R<sub>421</sub>-, -

NR<sub>423</sub>- or -O-, wherein each of R<sub>420</sub> and R<sub>421</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and R<sub>423</sub>

represents a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group or heterocyclic group.

3. (original): The method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material according

to claim 1, wherein the compound selected from the group consisting of those of types 1 to 4 is

one having, in its molecule, an adsorptive group or a partial structure of sensitizing dye.

Claims 4-8 (Canceled).

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